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PRILLIEUX, M. *Maladie des Feuilles des Pommiers et Châtaigniers en* 1888. Society Mycologique de France, Tome IV, p. 143.

In this paper the author gives an account of two very destructive diseases which prevailed among apple and chestnut trees in several parts of France in 1888. The diseases are caused by parasitic fungi, and in case of the apple the fungus makes its appearance about the last of August and develops rapidly during the month of September. The disease is first manifested by a shriveling of the leaves, which quickly turn brown and fall, leaving the limbs entirely bare long before the proper time. Careful examination of the affected parts reveals the presence of the body or mycelium of the fungus growing in the tissue, and further manipulations show that at certain points just beneath the epidermis it is massed together, forming dark-colored sclerotia-like bodies. From these arise the conidiophores, which bear upon their tips the spores or reproductive bodies; these are usually oblong, occasionally one-celled, but more often divided by one or more transverse partitions. The mycelial filaments also occur abundantly on the surface, forming numerous little dark-colored bodies similar to those produced beneath the epidermis. M. Prillieux places the fungus in the genus *Cladosporium* and states that it is closely related to *Cladosporium herbarum* var. *fasiculare*.

Besides the *Cladosporium* there is also produced on the same spots conceptacles of two sizes and kinds, the smaller ones being a *Phoma*, the larger certainly the perithecia of a sphæriaceous fungus having the asci only partially developed. Nothing is said in regard to the probable connection of the foregoing forms, but in concluding his paper the author remarks that leaves containing the perithecia have been placed where the future development of the fungus can be studied.

In speaking of the chestnut disease the author says that the fungus attacks the leaves, frequently injuring them to such an extent that none of the fruit matures. The leaves, when first attacked, show here and there on the surface little brown dots, which soon run together, forming larger blotches. Ultimately the leaves fall to the ground and perish. The withered spots are covered on the under side with the black conceptacles of the fungus, and in these the reproductive bodies are formed. The fungus appears to be the same as that described in Saccardo's Sylloge, Vol. III, p. 35, under the name *Phyllosticta maculiformis*, Sacc. This fungus is believed to be a form of *Sphaerella maculiformis*, but so far as known their relationship has not been proved. The author closes his remarks by saying that the great damage to the chestnuts by the parasite the past season is probably owing to the exceptional humidity of the atmosphere throughout the entire summer. He further states that the only means of controlling the disease which a knowledge of the facts in the case suggests is to gather the leaves in the fall and burn them.—B. T. GALLOWAY.